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Supporters combined) Elastic Stocking, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

New-York Daily Tribung

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Gov. and all others willing to unite with them in support of the ever-erament and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the City of Synacuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1961, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeal. Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two
Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons. By order
of the Committee.
SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman.
Janus Tanwillionn, Secretary.

The Committee appointed to examine into the matter of disloyal employees of the Government at Washington, will to-day report the names of more than 100 untrue Department Clerks,

From the Cincinnati papers we learn that a man was recently arrested in that city on a charge of treason, and that, among other papers, was a letter from Hon. Jesse D. Bright, introducing the bearer to Jeff. Davis, and stating that he visited Richmond for the purpose of exhibiting an improved firearm.

The Wheeling, Va., Convention yesterday adopted the ordinance creating a new State. This includes 39 counties, and provides that certain adjoining counties may join it in case a majority of the people agree. The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and for submitting the question to the people. This election will take place on the 24th of October.

Ex-Minister Faulkner, in his confinement at Washington, has time to think seriously of the Southern Rebellion, and he appears to speak candidly now and then. The other day, remarking on Gov. Brown's (Ga.) protest against the military despotism of Jeff. Davis, he said that it embodied words which came from many quarters, and that the iron rule cannot but produce the results which Brown foreshadows.

The Canada, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived off Cape Race on Monday, with two days later news American affairs hold the undivided attention of the English people. The second letter of Mr. Russell apparently called forth much discussion. and The London Times renews its speering comments, while The News defends the Northern army from the malignant attacks of its cotem. porary. The question of the blockade excites much feeling also, several of the journals predicting trouble between England and America by

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The response of the people to the recent call of the War Department for Volunteers to proceed to Washington is most cheering. From this city it is probable that eight regiments will Chasseurs, Cameron Rifles, Ira Harris Guard, Lincoln Cavalry, Washington Graye, and the 55th Regiment-Garde Lafavette. From Massachusetts, five regiments are to go this week. Ten companies went from Trenton, N. J., yesterday. A battery of artillery, consisting of eix pieces and 156 men, from Hudson County, N. J., also went yesterday. In Washington, the best feeling prevails, and all the soldiers are impatient for the threatened approach of the enemy. Ample precautions are taken to guard against surprise, and to frustrate the plans of the Rebels. The Potomac flotilla has been increased by the addition of six or eight vessels and a number of launches. Arms and equipments in abundance, together with millions of rations, await the troops now moving and soon to move to Washington from the North. The camps across the Potomac are put in complete order, and all women, married and unmarried, have been sent away. Everything denotes energy and confidence.

It is said that Johnston and Beauregard have been re-enforced since the battle of Bull Run by from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and that Yorktown, Nerfolk, and Richmond have been stripped of troops to menace the Capital and Maryland.

Our news from Missouri is important. It is said that Warsaw, Bolivar, and Ocolo, in the southwestern portion of the State, have been occupied by Rebel troops belonging to the army of Gen. Price. It is also said that others of the Rebels in that State have taken possession of four towns in Pettis County. Jefferson City was thought to be in danger of an attack. Gen. Price has issued a lying proclamation to the people of Missouri, declaring that the Rebel army under his command was raised only for the protection of their "homes and firesides;" that this army has just routed and scattered far and wide the force which "the usurper at Washington" has sent for their subjugation; that he will protect all good citizens in the exercise of their rights, provided they go quietly home; and that any one recognizing the provisional Government of the State will be treated as an enemy. Guerilla bands are scouring the western part of Missouri. A railroad train going from Syracuse to Jefferson City, and having on board 250 United States regulars, was fired upon from behind a wood pile and a thicket of bushes; thirty shots were fired, killing one man and wounding several others. At Charleston, Mo., on Monday, a skirmish took place between 250 National troops and 600 Rebels, resulting in the rout of the latter with the loss of 40 killed and 17 prisoners. The loss on our side was one

As furnishing a straw to show in what direc-

tion the wind of the Southern rebellion now blows, an article recently published in The Richmond Dispatch is interesting. That paper takes active ground against an attack on Washington, saying that the golden opportunity for a safe conquest was lost when the rebels did not dare to follow our retreating army, and that it is now too late; the fortifications in Virginia are too strong; it would require too many men to make the preliminary attack higher up, and would require too many wagon loads of bacon and flour, even if there were men enough. Under these circumstances, The Dispatch says that on or about the 15th of September an army of 125,000 Rebels should march, not for Washington, but for Philadelphia; it would be easier, says this organ, to take Philadelphia, and, moreover, in that city they would find large stores of useful war material. Thence they would push on to New-York, and "tread with martial' step" through the streets of the metropolis, the object being to humiliate this city, which has "grown fat and insolent upon the wealth which the South has poured into her lap." The plan is a pretty one on paper, and so long as its prosecution is confined to the Southern journals it will not be fatal. When the Rebels attempt to reduce it to practice its weakness will become apparent even

A supposed Rebel Agent, having in his possession letters of credit on English Bankers for \$200,000, has been arrested at Newport, R. I., where the vessel upon which he was a passenger had been forced by a stress of weather. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette. It is supposed that he was sent out to purchase arms for the South.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON THE WAR. We print this morning a speech delivered on Monday, in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, on the duty of good citizens at the present crisis in our affairs. Rising high above the partisan, Mr. Dickinson speaks as becomes the patriot. Surveying the past, the present, and the future, he proclaims his unswerving devotion to the Constitution of his country, and calls upon all loyal citizens to rally to the standard of the Union. This causeless rebellion against a beneficent Government must be subdued at all hazards. The heart of the South is loyal; but her people, dazzled by unscrupulous demagogues, whose lust of power has incited them to this crime against their country, are either deluded, or overborne by the storm of Secession. To the traitors we must mete out speedy justice; to the loyal we must extend aid to free them from the yoke which now enslaves them; and he was well satisfied to-day that a majority of the South were Unionists at heart. We never had a sectional controversy that justified civil war. Compromise might always heal the differences between the sections. But since the sword had been unsheathed, only traitors and cowards would dare talk of compromising with armed rebellion. We cannot sustain the Union by compromising with treason. The issue had been chosen, and let those that take the sword perish by the sword. Referring to Mr. Lincoln's alleged usurpations, about which the "peace men" raise such a howl, he said he was not quite sure that Jeff. Davis & Co. had quite conformed to the Constitution; he said:

conformed to the Constitution; he said:

"I know not whether Mr. Lincoln has observed the Constitution; indeed, for the purpose of resisting the rebellion, I care not, it is due to him to say, however, that he has seemed to be in good fish attempting to put down the rebellion. He has not done all things as I would have done them, because I would have multiplied his men by about tour, and where he has struck one blow I would have struck a doz.n. [Laughter and cheering] Therefore I do not agree with kim in that respect. When the day comes we can have a settlement with him, for he is to be held with all other officers to a strict account. But I would not do even that under the smoke of an enemy's guna."

In reference to the suspension of the writ of

kabeas corpus he said: " If I had possession of a traitor, and no other remedy would arrest treachery, I would suspend the writ, and the "individual, too." Mr. Dickinson utterly scouted the idea of putting down the rebellion by any other means than by the strong arm. To do that we must forget partisanship, and patriotically move forward shoulder to shoulder, as one man, in defense of the Union and the Constitumove during the week, including the Anderson tion. So should we have peace and prosperity. Zouaves, the Long Island Volunteers, N. Y. But if we tampered with treason, compromised But if we tampered with treason, compromised with armed Rebels, we should only lay up for ourselves a never-ending harvest of anarchy and

> We commend the warm-hearted atterances of Mr. Dickinson to the men who assume to represent the Democracy of the Empire State.

We would not if we could prescribe the course to be pursued by our Government with regard to the chief source of our National trials. On that matter, the wisest may well think twice before speaking once. Kentucky-Maryland-Missonri-Delaware-Western Virginia-Eastern Tennessee-the muzzled but not utterly stifled Unionism of North Carolina and other revolted States-all demand thoughtful consideration. It is easy to say, "Slavery has rebelled against and sought to destroy the Republic-Slavery is an insurgent and an outlaw-Slavery must "die"-yet the practical question results-"What then?" Has not the Union enemies enough on its hands? Is this the time to increase their number, and (if possible) their venom And so we doubt and wait.

Yet the fact is still clear, and must not be forgotten, that it is Slavery alone which has plunged the Nation into civil war and seeks its utter disruption and overthrow. Though the time to act on that may not have arrived-may never arrive-it is none the less a truth. In all this broad land, among the three millions of voters against Abraham Lincoln for President, there were none who dreamed of making his election a pretext for revolt but the devotees of Human Slavery. With them it was strictly and simply a pretext, because they had not really tried to beat Lincoln. On the contrary, they had divided the Democratic party, bolted from its National Convention and made a rival nomination, with palpable intent to make a Republican triumph certain. That triumph was not their reason for rebellion but their pretext, and one which they had worked hard and long to

These facts need to be reiterated and enforced until they shall be deeply engraven on the public mind, so that the most ignorant, the humblest, so often as he shall be summoned to scrimp the bread of his children to pay the heavy taxes imposed by this war shall realize that it is Slavery which thus impoverishes him and them. Mothers, who are called to send your sons to battle for the Union and the laws! never forget, or let them forget, that it is Slavery which compels the sacrifice. The time may not have come -may not come for years-for the Nation to proclaim and act upon this fundamental truth;

but it is the truth nevertheless, and must not

fall unbeeded. -On the part of the Rebels, there is no dis guise and no hesitation. They are fighting for Slavery, avowedly and earnestly; their Vice-President Stephens has publicly declared that Thomas Jefferson and all his compeers were mistaken with regard to essential Human Rightsthat men are created unequal-that black men are by nature the slaves of white-and that the Southern Confederacy is based upon that as-

-The following recent act of the Confederate Congress at Richmond is a further illustration of the truth herein illustrated:

the truth herein illustrated:

A BILL to be suited an act to authorize the President of the Confederate States to grant commissions to raise volunteer regiments and battalious composed of persons who are or have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do emact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby authorized to grant commissions to officers, not above the grade of Captain, to such persons as he may think fit to raise and command volunteer regiments and battalions for the service of the Confederate States; said regiments and battalions to be composed of persons who are or have been residence. the Confederate States; said regreems and ha tations to be composed of persons who are or lave been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, or Delaware, and who have enlisted or may enlist under said officers, upon the condition, however, that such shall not hold rank or receive pay until such regiments or battalions have been raised and mustered its territory. -Why are the four States of Kentucky, Mis-

souri, Maryland, and Delaware, especially named in this act? Why are they peculiarly relied on to swell the ranks of the rebel armies? The Southern Confederacy has many more partisans to-day in New-York or in Pennsylvania than in Delaware, and they are far more active and efficient. Yet every one knows that the above act is neither blindly nor blunderingly drawn-that it names the very and only States it should name, though every one of them has repeatedly and emphatically repudiated Jeff. Davis and all his works, and has proclaimed by large majorities its devotion to the Union. But these four are Slave States-they are the only Slave States not included in Jeff.'s present dominions; and right well does he know that, in so far as they are Pro Slavery, they are at heart disloyal. that there are not slaveholders-many of them among the largest-who are firm and zealous Union men, but they are of the school of Washington, Jefferson and Clay-holding slaves, but not desiring the diffusion nor the perpetuation of Slavery. But wherever you find a devotee of Slavery-one who believes in it. glories in it, seeks to extend and fortify it-no matter whether he personally holds slaves or not, you have there the raw material for a thorough traitor, and it does not often lack complete making up. Honce we see that, while Western Maryland, being rugged, largely peopled by miners and holding very few slaves, sends Frank Thomas to Congress by a unanimous vote, St. Mary's, the lower county of that State, with a population wholly slaveholding or slave, gives Disunion ten votes to one. And so it is nearly everywhere. Eastern Tennessee, North-Western Virginia, being mountainous and pastoral, have few slaves, and these are for the Union; while those sections of the same States which live by slave labor are unanimously for Jeff. Davis and Disunion.

Shall not these traths sink deep into the National heart ?

DISCONTINUING PORTS OF ENTRY. The following section of the recent act of

Congress to provide for the collection of duties relates to the closing of ports of entry:

relates to the closing of ports of entry:

"Sacrton 4. And be it further enacted. That if, in the judg ment of the President, from the cause mentioned in the first section of this act (vir., unlawful combinations of persons is opposition to the laws of the United States). "the duties upon imports in any collection district cannot be effectigally collected by the ordinary means and in the ordinary way, or in the mode and manner provided in the foregoing sections of this set, then add in that case the President is hereby supowered to close the port or poils of cettry in said district, and in such case the united when the case and of the president in the case and of the port of such case give notice thereof by proclassistion; and thereupen all right of impostation, warshoustug, and other privileges incident to ports of surry simil cases and be discontinued at such parts or closed until operated by the order of the President on the cess tion of such obstructions and if, while seld ports are so closed, my ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall enter or attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, appared, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States."

This act evinces an enlightened view of

This act evinces an enlightened view of the rights of the American people, and of the powers and duties of our Government on the subject of commercial intercourse by foreign nations with that portion of the country now in insurrection against the laws and authority of the United States. It enables the President, by issuing a proclamation declaring a notorious fact, to cut the gordian knot of all the complicated and difficult questions which might arise out of the law of blockade. This proclamation, closing the ports, is not to be confounded with that issued last Friday, commanding non-intercourse between the rebellious and the loyal States; that had ecrenes only to domestic traffic, and not to foreign commerce.

What is a blockade? Obviously an act of one of two belligerent nations, the object of which is to cut off commercial intercourse by and between neutral nations and the other belligerent. It may be either partial, comprehending one or more ports, or general, embracing a whole line of coast. It is an act of war, and is resorted to by that belligerent which has or supposes itself to have an ascendency at sea. Its object is to cripple the resources of the other belligerent, and render it less capable of maintaining the conflict. A blockade does not confer on the nation de-

claring it any new rights or powers in respect to the opposing nation. By the law of nations the ships of an enemy, with their cargoes, are lawful prize, and may be seized anywhere. They may be captured on the high seas, they may be cut out of an enemy's ports, and may at the pleasof the captors be destroyed or taken into port and condemned as lawful prize. But the belligerent having a maritime ascendency usually desires to carry his operations much further, or, in other words, to annihilate the commerce of his enemy by cutting off all intercourse by sea between neutral nations and that enemy; to this end he must acquire, as against such neutrals, the right to seize ships with their cargoes attempting the intercourse. This right results from what is known by the

law of nations as a blockade, to the validity of which the following are requisites: (1.) The blockade must be proclaimed or notified to the world; (2.) Sufficient time must be allowed to raise a presumption of notice in fact; (3.) Vessels arriving off any port without actual notice must be warned off; (4.) The blockade must be effective, that is to say, it must be maintained with such force and vigilance as to make the entry and departure of the enemy's vessels substantially impracticable.

By a blockade properly declared and adequately maintained, the powers of a belligerent are vastly enlarged, and his responsibilities become great, He can, for violating such blockade, seize and confiscate the ships and cargoes of friendly nations, not as an act of war, but to punish the owners

for transgressing his rights as recognized and tariff, from which this statement is taken, preestablished by the law of nations. The question which usually arises relates to the sufficiency of the blockade, and this is morally certain to be come an urgent one where there is a blockade of an extensive coast. There is thus presented a question of fact, often of great doubt and difficulty. How is it to be settled? All that the neutral can do in the case is to send an armament to raise the blockade. The orders on such an occasion are not usually peremptory, but much is referred to the judgment and discretion of the commander of the neutral fleet, and it will be seen that to maintain a blockade, particularly of a whole coast, is an exceedingly critical affair, and is quite likely to involve the party declaring it in serious difficulties with foreign Powers.

But our case is not the case of one independent nation making war on another independent nation, but it is that of an independent nation engaged in putting down a wicked rebellion. Among the laws of this nation are those appertaining to the collection of revenue, and every independent power must have the right to say bow and where this shall be done. We may have few or many ports of entry; we may establish one or a series of ports to-day, and may discontinue all or a part of them to-morrow, and it would be impertinent for any foreign power to make objection. Hence as insurgents have by lawless violence obtained possession of certain of these ports within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, seized the Custom-Houses and displaced the Union officers, so that the revenue laws of the country can be no longer enforced thereat, nothing can be more appropriate or just than to dis-

continue such ports as ports of entry. Under the act quoted, every question of blockade, whether adequate or inadequate, will be wholly immaterial. No doubt the maritime power of the United States will be exerted to shut up the ports of so much of our coast as is under the control of rebels for reasons quite aside from commercial intercourse with neutral Powers. We must prevent the introduction of arms, munitions, and other contraband articles into, and the exit of privateers from and their return with prizes to such ports; and, moreover, we must deny to them all the advantages resulting from the use of their piratical flag in trade or commerce whether foreign or domestic. And then, to render their isolation complete, all we have to do is to discontinue all ports of entry within their limits. Should any foreign power complain, our response will be that this is a matter of domestic policy and the mere exercise of one of the unquestionable rights apportaining to our sovereignty. The word blockade does not belong to this subject, and its use implies an acknowledgement of a confederacy

An effectual blockade of such an extensive coast as that now in the hands of the insurgents, with its almost numberless bays, inlets, rivers, and harbors, is exceedingly difficult, especially as that coast is highly temperatuous during a considerable portion of the year. If we should stand on a lockade, and on that only, our Government would be necessarily required to surrender captured ships on the ground of its insufficiency, or the blockade would be raised or set aside at important points on the same ground. But by the other policy our ground is rendered impregnable. To resist it, foreign powers will have to deny the sovereignty of the United States over its own ports. They will have to invest a rebellion set on foot in the interests of Slavery with all the attributes of nationality, and to assume an attitude of hostility toward the United States little short of war.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AND MORRILL TARIFFS COMPARED.

The following table, comprising about fifty de scriptions or kinds of the principal articles o general commerce, with the rates of duty charged upon them in the ports of France under the Cobden treaty, and the rates charged in the United States under the Morrill tariff, respectively, affords sufficient data for judging the alleges process of the one toward free-trade, and the justice of the complaint against the other of exerbitant and prohibitive impositions. In about twenty instances recurring in this table, our tariff assesses ad ralorem duties, while those of the French tariff are specific upon the same articles. We have not undertaken to express the difference of duties in money in these cases. The rates given will enable experts in foreign trade and prices to estimate them for themselves.

Numes of Articles.

Franch dulies U. S. Daties under the Cobties.

Franch dulies U. S. Daties
under the Cobdec treaty in
Morrill
Iron, pigand old cast iron tum.
Franch dulies U. S. Daties
under the Cobdec treaty in
Morrill
Iron, old broken wrought tum.
64 48 60
1ron, bar tum.
12 66 15 60
1ron, sheet.

tum. 12 66 15 00
1ron, sheet.

tum. 25 41 to \$31 28 20 to \$25 tun. 8 30 11 20 tun. 17 58 20 00 22 40 1 12 cwt. 1 464 rails.

Iren wanufactures; Anchors, chans, cables.

Iron manufactures; tubes 2 24 tun. 19 54 20 to \$33 ron manufactures; tubes of wrought frou, large-ron manufactures; tubes of wrought iron, small.
Steel in bars of all kinds
Steel in sheets above
1 12th of an inch thick
Steel in sheets under
1-12th of an inch thick
Steel in sheets under 2c and 15Pc 21 and 15 pc 20 p cent. 20 p cent. 30 p cent. 30 p cent. 30 p cent. Steel tools in pure steel.
Steel sewing prodies...
Steel pens...
Steel cutlery...
Steel frearms 3jc. 8; to 17jc. 8;0. 20 \$\psi\$ cent. 21c. Steel firearms
Tin, pure besten and
rolled
Tin, pote and pans
Lead, pigs, bars, plates
Lead in sheets
Plated manufactures of Leather, prepared skins, Leather manufactures ... adval. 25 4 ot. \$2 to \$3. 4 00 Cotton tissue, painted...sd val. 15 P ct. Raw cotton..... tun Tissues of pure woolad val. 15 P ct. 25 and 30 & et. free India-rubber weating ap-20 and 25 P et. Cordage, cables, fish-nets Beer, in addition to intermal tax....gat. 14c.
Giaseware and table glass B 2.8c. k 10 P ck.
Window glass, plain,
plate, unporished... fb 2.8c. k 10 P ct.
Glass, cut B 2.8c. k 10 P ct. I to te. sq.foot

sents the following noteworthy points:

I. All raw materials of foreign production used

in French manufactures, imported direct from

Great Britain, are made free of duty, and raw materials of the kinds produced in France, such as silk and wool, are also exempted. This policy puts the French manufacturer upon an equality with the British, as to materials which France does not produce it also embraces those of native growth and produc tion, on the clear ground that the best protection and encouragement of the home producers of those articles is effected by fostering the demestic manufacture that gives them a home market. France understands the doctrine and policy of protection better than any other nation and in this treaty all that she has learned since the days of Colbert, receives a practical expression for those who know how to read and render it. Our Congressional Protectionists have been too much possessed with the notion that the higher the duties they could pile up, and the more generally they could apply them, the better; and our free-traders, mistaking defensive duties for taxation, have helped them to perpetrate much blundering mischief. For instance, the tariff of 1846 charged 30 per cent upon all foreign wool, embracing both the finer and coarser qualities which we do not grow, as well as the medium quality, which we do. Our woolen manufacturers, thus charged with 30 per cent more for their material than their foreign rivals, were crushed, and their establishments were generally changed into cotton factories, for which they had the chief material free of duty. The effect upon the wool-growers was just as disastrous. They could have no foreign market for their raw wool, and the greatly deminished demand at home checked their enterprise and proportionally lessened their profits upon what was left to them. Even the Morrill tariff is sadly at fault here. It charges three cents per it upon all foreign wool, costing more than 18 cents and not exceeding 24 cents per fb, and 9 cents upon all costing above 24 cents at the port of exportation. The French Government makes no such blunders affecting at once the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country, and equally injurious to them all. The Cobden treaty is as sound on this principle of protection as the science and experience of the French Cabinet

II. In all the list of metals and manufactures of metals the French tariff has but one article charged with an ad valorem duty, every other being assessed and levied by weight, measure, or number-generally so many france and centimes upon the kilogramme, or 100 kilogrammes (220 lb avoirdupois). This is another the essential principles in the protection of domestic industry-being the only means of escaping the mischiefs of under-valuations and fluctuations in foreign prices, as well as the best available method of resisting combinations of foreign traders to break down our manufacturers by market gluts at ruinously low prices. The Morrill tariff retains more than five hundred articles charged with ad ralorem duties; in the French schedules there are not above fifty in an aggregate of 2,500 descriptions of merchandise; and hese are in all cases such as do not admit of being weighed, measured, or counted, with any tolerable approximation to the value, half a dozen excepted, upon which the duties are but little more than nominal. England, and the Governments composing the Zollverein, understand this point, and observe it as carefully as the French Government. Ad volorems are everywhere repudiated, except in the United States, for the fraud and fluctuation inseperable from

III. The classification of textile fabrics

according to the quantity and quality of labor

employed upon them, and the adjustment of duties to the protection of the manufacturing interest, is finely exemplified here. The rates of duty on various articles of the same general description, as well as upon different kinds, are governed by the principal of protection, withou ward to values or to resource. The idea of taxation is rigidly excluded; and that of protection, simple and pure, is never vitiated by it. The French Government seems to have the notion that the people will be able to support its revenue by internal taxes, and those heavy custom duties which are of the nature of excises, and can have no other effect than aiding the exchequer. In accordance with this principle, pig iron, which has much of the character of raw material in France, is put under a lower duty than we charge upon it, and railroad bars, nearly two dollars per tun higher; sheet iron, employing more labor than bar, is charged 12 to 18 dollars higher per tun, and from \$5 41 to \$5 68 above the rates in the Morrill tariff. On steel of all kinds the duties are about equal to ours, while the material for its manufacture is decidedly lower. On cutlery, not otherwise provided for, it charges 20 per cent ad valorem as sufficient defense against English competition. On manufactures of tin the duty is higher, while lead and manufactures of lead are greatly lower than in our tariff. Plated wares of all sorts are in effect prohibited. The native beet sugar, raw and refined, is protected by duties 50 per cent higher than we ever charged for the benefit of Louisiana; and the silver manufactures are charged much above ours, while the material, flax and hemp, are at \$9 77 per tun, but with us at \$10, \$15, and \$35 per tun. The Morrill tariff increases the duties upon cottons directly in the ratio of their fineness, which properly meets the condition of the manufacturer here; but the French, to meet a different condition of things, puts a duty of one per cent per square yard upon the coarsest unbleached, and only one-seventieth of a cent per square yard on the very finest. This is, doubtless. because they can safely defy competition in the most delicate teatures, and need only resist the English importations of the coarsest. And again: in the matter of printed cottons, instead of running up an arithmetical climax of duties from the unbleached, colored, and printed, of all grades of fineness and labor cost, the French tariff fits its own industrial conditions by heavy duties on the lowest and the highest in our scale, and goards the prints, as it does the coarse unbleached, by an an 'bly protective rate, while the finer intermediate unprinted goods, in which England cannot rival them, are nearly exempt from duty, protection ruling the rates eve.'ywhere, without regard to valuation. Good sense, we think, is shown by not attempting to put woolen cloths under specific duties. The French Ministers knew it to be quite impracticable, and being happily unembarassed by routine and the imposture of symmetrical A careful study of the schedules of the French graduation, they did the best they could do, by

putting 15 per cent ad valorous upon all qualities from Saxony down through all descriptions to shoddy, and trusting to their custom-house officers to use their eyes and do their duty in the premise. While this percentage sharply applied, forms of imposture that are practicable in broad cloths. On glassware, mirrors, and plate, 3 8-10 cents per pound and 10 per cent must be entirely sufficient protection against England, although she has been improving greatly of late in these manufactures. Glass shows its qualities clearly, and the fine products of France are in danger of being matched in market price by inferior goods. As in the case of cuttery, the purchaser knows what he is getting, and the best article of the kind will hold the market against all rivalry. Again, on cordage and cablescoarse articles—the French duties average as high as ours; and so, through all the scho the rates of duty are in the measure of the threatened competition—always protective, and never losing that aim for any other object. The free list takes the same explanation; the articles in it which France produces or manufactures are those in which she is safe in her own markets against English rivalry, and those that enter into her own manufactures.

IV. The complexity and minuteness tehemently complained of in the Morrill tarif are simplicity itself as compared with the classification of the Cobden schedules. Flax and hemp yarns, single unbleached, single bleached or dyed, and twisted unbleached, twisted bleached or dyed, are put into 24 classes, and under as many different rates of duty. Lineas have 24 descriptions, determined by the number of threads, ranging from 8 to 24 to five square millimetres. These qualities are run through the several conditions of unbleached, bleached printed, and figured, with the duties raised in every case; the lowest at 30 france, and the highest at 535 france per 100 kilogrammes, (220 pounds avoirdupois). Jute yarns and tissues stand in the tables in equally numerous descriptions and varied duties; and in cottons (by the way, the only example of minuteness and complexity in the Morrill tariff) the classification is carried to the extent of providing different rates for 15 qualities of single unbleached yarns, 15 of bleached, 15 of dyed, 45 hinds or qualities of twisted in two strands, 2 kinds of yarns of three threads, and 45 kinds of warped varus, with the duties raised according to finence 140 times, raised from 10 centimes to 3 france per kilogramme (2.2 lbs.) Of the cotton tissues we have given in our table only the coarsest, the medium, and the finest qualities. In the schedule there tre eight qualities. The description of one will serve as a specimen. It reads thus: "Cotton tissues weighing 11 kilogrammes or more the 100 square metres, of 35 threads or less to the 5 square millimetres, 50 centimes per kilogramme."

The Morrill tariff, compared with this infinitisimal graduation of qualities and rates and complexity of calculation required at the Custom-House, looks like a burried, lazy, lumping of the matter in hand. It disposes of linen in two lines, with the rates of duty, and they ad valorem. It puts weolen yarns into three items-the French schedule has thirty-six-and the only threadcounting it requires is of four qualities of cottons, with a variety of duties as easy of calculation as finger-counting.

We need not decide whether in the average the Cobden tariff is heavier or lighter in the duties imposed than the Morrill, with which it has been so confidently contrasted by people of foreign interests and free-trade fancies. It is by no means easy to settle such a point as this, for it must be decided by the actual operation and results of the two systems. Each is in turn higher and lower than the other, and it is only by knowing the amount of merchandise imported under them, respectively, that we could approach a correct decision of their relative effects upon foreign trade and domestic consumption. It is however, manifest that the French tariff is thoroughly protective in every item of its schedules, according to the conditions and requireions and and when this is shown, the only question in the tone is settled conclusively for all the purposes of the inquiry.

The name of Richard Cobden, esq., is affixed to this Anglo-French tariff, and the treaty wears it in his honor. His admirers talk of it as his achievement, and as a triumph of free-trade doctrines. Our deliberate judgment of it is, that there is not on record a Costoma tariff that conforms so exactly and maintains so efficiently the legitimate system of protection as this one. A hundred obsolete prohibitions were formally repealed, and a number of excessive rates of duty were reduced by it, but every article so set free in terms is effectually prohibited or pretected by the superior manufacturing skill and experience of the French people.

A Yale College student last Winter conferred with Jeff. Davis, then a Senator of the United States, with regard to the probable issues of Secession. "What is to become of Washington City !" was among the questions asked by the student. "Are you a lawyer, Sir ?" inquired Jeff. "No, Sir." " Well, Sir, I am; and it is a principle " of law that, when a grant or bequest has "been made for a particular, specified purpose, "and that purpose fail or becomes impracticable, "the property granted reverts to the donor. " I am not deciding what will be," be added: "I am simply stating the principle which determines the equity of such cases.' He was evidently then plotting the secession of Maryland, and the consequent wresting of Washington City from the Union, though neither Virginia nor North Carolina had yet seceded. He doubtless believed, however, that Slavery would in due time convert every Slave State to the uses of the Rebellion.

A lady who goes to a quiet sea-side wateringplace for a few days' rest and seclusion has a clear right to immunity from the infestations and impertinences of penny-a-liners, and this is the only country in which that right is not enforced and respected.

A Board of officers is to assemble at Washington on the 28th inst., under the recent act of Congress covering a retired list, to examine into the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as are reported unable to perform mili-

CONCLUSIVE-VERY .- The Journal of Commerce utiects doubts as to the truth of the capture of the pirate Sumter, because a "letter from our correspondent in St. Thomas, dated shortly before the time of the

alleged capture makes no mention of such an over